

Short Sermons FOR A Sunday Half-Hour

THEME: CHRIST-CONSCIOUSNESS

BY THE REV. C. B. EISLER.

Text: I John v:10: "He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself."

In this day of skeptical spiritual unrest and mental reconstruction, we hear considerable speculation as to the person and place of Jesus Christ.

We do not ask men to give credence to external evidence, but we do ask every man to believe on the Son of God and the power of a Christlike life, upon the witness of the Christ consciousness.

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But some will say: "Ah! then you deny the divinity of Christ?" No! most unmistakably, we do not.

The consciousness of Christ was a consciousness of His divine relationship to God as Father and Son.

How does Christ differ from other men we ask? In this, His perfect consciousness of sonship with God.

Do we not all receive a master's instruction and gain perfection by their steady attention to trifles under the master's guiding hand?

We may repeat the affirmation that we believe in the universal fatherhood of God but God-consciousness can only come from within.

Men who discount the place and power of Jesus Christ are seeking to enter the cosmic consciousness with a crude life habit that shuts them off effectively from that infinite supply of God life and world power.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 10.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

LESSON TEXT—Hosea 7. GOLDEN TEXT—"We unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that tarry late into the night, till wine inflame them."—Isaiah 5:11.

We turn aside today from studying the life of Christ to consider one of the things that caused the downfall of Ephraim, that is the northern kingdom, and also of Israel, i. e., those who composed the southern kingdom.

The chief counterfeit of the Holy Spirit employed by Satan is the inspiration and the intoxication produced in the use of liquors, and we do well to pause and consider the works of him whom Jesus came to destroy. (Heb. 2:14).

The lesson naturally divides itself into two divisions, vv. 1-7 and vv. 8-16. This entire section really begins in chapter six verse four and contains the response of Jehovah to the cry of the remnant of Israel and of Ephraim in the last days.

Never Hidden From God. (1) "Falsehood" (v. 1). Nothing is more common among the evils of intemperance than falsehood; as we have suggested it is the Devil's false imitation of true inspiration.

We oftentimes hide our evil deeds from man but never from God, and a man's sins will find him out (Psalm 9:16). These people made the king glad (v. 3), i. e., the king delighted in this wickedness.

Do we not all receive a master's instruction and gain perfection by their steady attention to trifles under the master's guiding hand? "For there is one God and one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus."

We may repeat the affirmation that we believe in the universal fatherhood of God but God-consciousness can only come from within.

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OUR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Prof. Charles D. Lewis

KEEP WATCH OF YOURSELF.

Every profession has its peculiar temptation, that is, there are in each one certain inducements to depart from the highest standards of conduct or the highest ideals of professional service.

The temptation which comes to most teachers is the temptation to settle into complacent ways of doing their work, in other words to get into a rut. The conditions under which many teachers work, especially those who teach rural schools, are exceedingly favorable for just such a development.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Southern Educational Association will convene in Louisville, November 28th, the sessions continuing through two days. This is the first time this Association has met in Kentucky, and a large representation of Kentucky educators, as well as distinguished educators from all over the south and other parts of the United States, is expected.

The preliminary program is a pamphlet of some thirty pages, the topics for discussion covering the entire field of educational interests.

THE BEREA GREETING

Among the pleasant memories which the visitor carries from Berea, perhaps the most delightful, is that of the friendly and sincere welcome which he has received on every hand from the jolly manager of the Tavern with his cordial greeting, from the college folk, from the chance acquaintance on the street, from even the farmer passing in his wagon with a courteous bow.

The warm glow of the Berea atmosphere is continually felt and one cannot doubt that happy is the man or woman whose lot is cast therein.

One even fancies that, had the College been in session, he might have forgotten the way home and remained, a lotus eater, in that pleasant land.

This greeting brings to mind a young fellow, that once the writer knew, who attended another college. He commenced in the first year of the preparatory course with, perhaps, more than his share of modesty supposed by nature or compulsion to characterize the Prep.

He waited for the upper classmen to speak first; this meant all but his own classmates so his intimate acquaintances were few.

be his own judge. He must find frequent sources of inspiration and his constant prayer must be,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us, To see ourselves as ithers see us."

Now I want to make a few definite suggestions as to how a teacher can keep up a fair rate of professional growth and thus increase his efficiency and his ability to render larger services.

A good school journal, particularly one which keeps the teacher in touch with local educational affairs is also quite an indispensable aid in keeping up with the procession.

The progressive teacher must profit by his mistakes. He must frequently go over his own teaching and make candid estimates. How would I like to go to a teacher like myself? How would I like to send a child to one like myself? These are questions that will wake us up to our shortcomings.

steps of the house where he retired, one evening, the landlady, sitting on the porch, spoke to her husband in an undertone, then turning with a smile said, "I just told my husband, 'There comes Mr. —. He will have something pleasant to say.'"

Politicians know the value of the friendly greeting, but too often lack sincerity and spoil it.

One of Michigan's former congressmen, they say, during a campaign, met a young man, shook hands cordially, asked about his father and was told that he was dead.

LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

The International Stock Exposition will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 30th to December 7th.

This Exposition does not exist for financial gain, but seeks to encourage the production of more and better stock, thereby endeavoring to benefit both the producer and consumer.

More live stock on farms means more productive lands, better homes, and a happier and more satisfied country life; in fact, it means cheaper and better living for a greater number of people.

Many farmers are still producing types of animals not best suited to the demands of the market, and the annual loss from this source is enormous.

POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE

300 Pictures Every 400 Articles 250 Pages Month

A wonderful story of the Progress of this Mechanical Age. Instructive, but more fascinating than any fiction. A magazine for Bankers, Doctors, Lawyers, Teachers, Farmers, Business Men, Manufacturers, Mechanics. Has 1,200,000 readers every month. Interests everybody. When you see one you understand why. Ask the man who reads it. Your newsdealer will show you one, or write the publishers for a free sample copy.

Home Course In Domestic Science

XII.—Hints on Home Laundering.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON, In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

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TO many women the laundry is the least interesting part of the home, and often the weekly washing and ironing are the work most dreaded by the entire family. In fact, in many homes they prove to be the one insurmountable task, and because no other solution is found for the problem the washing is sent to the laundry or is done in any way and by any one so long as it is taken out of the house.

While it is difficult at any time and in almost any locality to obtain well trained helpers for housework, it is often an easier task to get a good cook or housemaid than it is to find a first



WASHING NOT UNATTRACTIVE.

class laundress. Because of this it is all the more necessary that the mistress of the house should be familiar with fabrics and how to cleanse them.

The Modern Laundry Equipment. Whenever possible the laundry should be a separate apartment in even small houses. It may be located in the basement or adjoining the kitchen; but, wherever it is, the room should be well lighted and well ventilated and should have a good floor and hard finished walls.

Three or four tubs, stationary if possible, made of soapstone, enamel or porcelain; a good washing machine, clothes wringer, clothes stick, clothes boiler, tin or copper; zinc or glass washboard, clothespins (kept in box or basket), water pail, clothes basket, scrubbing brush, large granite spoon, galvanized iron clothesline, skirt, sleeve and bosom boards for ironing, ironing blanket, mangle and several good irons of different weights.

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dirty. To do this four simple, short rules should be kept in mind—viz: Get out all the dirt.

Keep all articles a good color. Use nothing to injure the material either mechanically or chemically.

Unsatisfactory results in laundry work can often be traced to carelessness in preparing the various articles to be washed. Too often articles coarse and fine, white and colored, are put into the suds together without the slightest attention to such preliminary steps in the process as sorting, removing stains, temperature and soapiness of the water.

Before any article is sent to the wash it should be examined and all stains carefully removed. This requires care and some knowledge of chemicals and their action on fabrics and stains.

Tea and Coffee.—Spread the stained part over a bowl and pour boiling water over it from a height.

Chocolate and Cocoa.—Wash first in cold water, then rinse and pour boiling water through it.

Fruit.—Many fruit stains may be softened and dissolved by alcohol. If heated the alcohol will be more effective.

Grease or Oil.—Soak first in cold water, then wash with cold water and soap, then dry and if necessary use other agents. Chloroform or ether will remove grease from fabrics which cannot be washed.

Wine.—Put a thick layer of salt over the stain from red wine while fresh, then pour boiling water over it.

Ink.—If stain is on a white garment put to soak for several days in milk, changing frequently. Red ink poured over the black will remove the black stain.

Iron Rust.—If fresh, lemon juice, salt and strong sunlight may remove stain, but generally it is better to use muriatic acid at once.

Mildew.—This is a mold growing on the fiber of the cloth. If fresh it may be removed by wetting in strong soap-suds or covering with a mixture of chalk and salt and bleaching in strong sunlight for several hours.

Paint or Tar.—If fresh and washable use soap and water or rinse in turpentine, then wash. If not washable use gasoline. If dry soften with lard or oil, then treat as for fresh paint.

Perspiration.—Use cold water and soap and put the garment in the sun for several hours. The perspiration under the arms is different from that of the rest of the body and requires diluted muriatic acid to neutralize it.

Blood.—Soak in cold water, then rub out in fresh tepid water. If very dry soak and wash out or use peroxide of hydrogen or Javelle water.

A word of caution is necessary when using acids to remove stains. These should not be used on colored fabrics, and after using on any white article always rinse thoroughly in borax and water or ammonia and water and afterward in clear water.

Javelle Water.—Dissolve one pound of soda in two quarts of boiling water, then add one-fourth of a pound of chloride of lime. Stir with wooden stick until lumps are broken, then let stand several hours to settle.

Some practical suggestions for washing silks, woolens and laces, starching, etc., will be given in a later article.